

"DO THOU, GREAT LIBERTY, INSPIRE OUR SOULS AND MAKE OUR LIVES IN THY POSSESSION HAPPY FOR OUR DEATHS GLORIOUS IN THY CAUSE."

VOL. XXX

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1905.

NO. 2170

AFRICAN COTTON.

Claimed that It Can Be Successfully Grown There.

SOME LARGE CLAIMS.

An Undertaking Which It Is Said, Shows that Cotton Can Be Grown in Africa

as Easily as in This Favored Section of the United States.

Director of the Mint George E. Roberts has just received a letter from Leigh Hunt, the noted American capitalist and explorer, who is engaged in opening up an extensive area in the Soudan to the raising of cotton, in which Mr. Hunt says his experiments in the employment of American negroes in the four times old cotton fields have been successful. About a year ago, Mr. Hunt took a dozen skilled cotton growers from Tuskegee to Africa for the purpose of testing their value in raising cotton and his experiment attracted much notice at the time. He has decided now to take over several times as many as in his original experiment. He arrived in New York a few days ago en route to Tuskegee and it was from New York he wrote Mr. Roberts. He expects to reach Washington in a short time, on his return from Tuskegee, and as Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture are great personal friends, he will doubtless have much to say to the secretary and to the experts in cotton growing in the department, about the method of cotton raising pursued in the Soudan's region.

Mr. Hunt writes Mr. Roberts not only that he is pleased with the American negroes as cotton growers, but that they themselves are greatly pleased with the climate and surroundings into which they have been taken. His object in getting skilled American negroes is not entirely on account of the cotton growing in the Soudan, but also to have them teach the Egyptian natives how to do this work. He will have this in mind in making his selections of the next list of those who are to accompany him on his return. He desires to have negroes who have been technically educated in cotton growing and he will avail himself of the counsel of Booker T. Washington in getting men of the right sort.

Of this experiment in transporting American negroes to the Soudan, Mr. Hunt says:

"There is here certainly no cause for dissatisfaction. The negroes in our employ are technically educated men, good workers and their influence on the natives is the best. However, it looks as if the prevailing opinion that the Egyptian fellahs are adverse from migrating to the Upper Nile is wrong. If he does take kindly to the Soudan, it means that Lord Cromer's dream will be realized and the Soudan will become the outlet for the overflow of Egypt, in which event my colored countrymen must meet a successful rival."

Mr. Hunt, as the result of the past year's experience in the Upper Nile country, is convinced it has great agricultural possibilities. He says, "The Nile. Tobacco is prohibited, although Mr. Hunt thinks the region ideal for tobacco culture. Vegetables do well, but it will take time to determine what can be done with the soil."

"Our experiments in cotton," says Mr. Hunt, "show a larger yield per acre than Egypt produces and quality quite up to the best American. Besides the Egyptian varieties will do as well as in Egypt if planted early, but early planting involves the question of water at Nile, which is the problem of the future. Water is everything. The railway line connecting Sheikh Baghat on the Red Sea with Damer on the Nile will be completed in June, 1906, if no unexpected interruptions occur. Then the door which hitherto has been closed on this country will swing wide open for the enterprising farmer and prosperity. It is doubtful if the full meaning of this new chapter in the redemption of the Soudan is very generally understood."

Mr. Hunt has traveled extensively in the far East and has large interests in Korea. In fact, he went from Korea about the time the war was beginning and went to Egypt in pursuance of an arrangement with the Soudanese government to superintend cotton growing on a large tract between Berber and Suakin which he bought from the government. On account of his personal familiarity with the conditions at the seat of war, Mr. Hunt's ideas on the subject are valuable. He says the after results of it will be valuable for all nations but Germany. That country among out-side influences, he says, is regarded as second only to the Russo-Chinese bank in bringing it about. Japan will readily forgive France, for she looks on France as an honorable and chivalrous ally, but she will never forgive the meddling of Germany. The success of Japanese arms means new and better life to Korea and China, Mr. Hunt believes. Now that Japan knows her strength, he says, she will give to her neighbor a strong guiding hand, which will mean that "China's superb natural resources and incomprehensible wealth and power of her cheap labor are factors to be reckoned with in the future. With her extensive iron and coal deposits and cheap labor you can safely count on rapid progress. I do not in the least believe in the yellow peril unless it be the synonym of progress in China. But why should the prosperity of China be sacrificed to satisfy the insatiable desire of the powers? Japanese progress seems to point to peace rather than war, for there is little doubt that the future controlling combination of the world will be England, France, Italy and Japan."

As for the United States, we shall have our hands full at home looking after our Socialists unless our republic rides safely through the storm that is now gathering. The important issue here is simply this: Shall a few rich men, by and with the consent of the senate, dominate the United States, or shall President Roosevelt, by and with the help of the people prevail in his fight against corporate greed?"

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE.

The Northern Papers Speak Highly of the Dashing Cavalryman.

The death of Fitzhugh Lee is the occasion for the expression of sympathy and appreciative opinion in the press of the northern and eastern States. Without exception, as far as we have seen, these papers have generously availed themselves of an opportunity to speak magnanimously and justly of the dashing Confederate cavalry leader who recognized no enemy save those under a hostile flag.

It was natural that the attitude of Fitzhugh Lee should appeal strongly to the best sentiment of the north as it did to the best sentiment of the south. It was the attitude of a gallant fighter, who does his best and, at the end of the struggle, returns gallantly to the tasks of peace—tasks made more difficult by defeat and loss. In assuming this courageous position, however, he was not the leader, as one might infer from reading the eulogies of him in the northern press. He followed the lofty precept and example of his uncle, Robert E. Lee, and in this State the course advised by that great chief had already been adopted by Gen. Wade Hampton, who, indeed, needed no counsel in any path of honor, of courage, or of right conduct. In praising Fitzhugh Lee's attitude, therefore, the praise must be accepted, in principle, for other leaders of the south in war and in peace.

The New York Times said of Fitzhugh Lee, the day he died, but before it knew of his death: "There is no man in the south, and no man in the United States, more worthy of more than Fitzhugh Lee to form a more perfect union."

In an appreciation of Lee, the Philadelphia Public Ledger, after speaking of the "very important part played by his patriotic man and competent administration in the era of reconstruction," said:

Cleveland acted with great spirit and wisdom in appointing this distinguished son of the south and former Confederate general successively internal revenue collector in Virginia and consul general at Havana, and credit for his decision to retain this Democrat at the important Havana post, and particularly for appointing him to be major general of volunteers during the war with Spain, and finally, military governor of Havana.

Gen. Lee was thoroughly "reconstructed," like his uncle, the Confederate military leader. Great credit is due to Robert E. Lee, his real greatness—something of that largeness of soul which we attribute to a Washington—shown out conspicuously in his counsels and practices of peace and good will, and in his performance of his duties for the upbuilding of the shattered south in a reunited country almost from the day that the war was over.

The New York Sun very gracefully said: "Fitzhugh Lee died a hero of the whole American people. The illustrious name is here, typical of the highest and purest American citizenship, is a national possession. It is a name a most capable of the South, and at the north it is scarcely less honored. It seems a far cry back to Appomattox when one reads such sentiments in the northern press."

Paid for Debts.

A meeting of the advisory committee which has been in charge since October, 1903, of the affairs of the banking houses of John L. Williams & Sons and J. William Middendorf & Co., of Baltimore and Richmond, was held Wednesday afternoon at the meeting it was announced that the debts of the two firms had been paid in full with interest and the committee had been dissolved. The two houses had obligations aggregating more than \$12,000,000 at the time of the suspension. Had they been forced into liquidation at that time, they would probably have paid twenty-five cents on the dollar. But instead an advisory committee was formed and under the supervision of the committee, the two firms have liquidated more than \$10,000,000 of their obligations. The final details of their settlement called for a loan of \$500,000 on securities that the two firms desired to hold because of their developing values. One firm with London clients offered to take the whole amount, several New York houses also made similar tenders and Baltimore financial institutions subscribed largely to the loan.

Scared to Death.

The New York American says worry over a friend's jest is said to be responsible for the death of Leon Kahn, proprietor of the Old Homestead, Union avenue and First street, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Kahn, who was forty-two years old, was a prominent lodge man. He had not been sick in twenty years. Saturday Kahn met a friend, who during a joking conversation said: "Another white shirt will kill you." That statement worried Kahn. He asked at least two dozen friends if he looked sick. They said he did not. That night Kahn was seized with pains near the heart. Paralysis of the organ was the diagnosis. A few hours later the hotel man was dead.

President Fell Re-Elected.

Dr. R. P. Peil has been re-elected president of Converse College by the board of trustees. In assuming the duties of president of this well-known and popular institution for women for another year he will pursue his well-known policy—that of working for the success of the college, keeping up its high standard of excellence, holding in mind at all times everything that tends to the uplifting and development of womanhood.

A NOTED TRIAL.

The Alleged Lynchers of Eutawville Will Face the Jury.

A Short History of the Case, That Will Be Read With Interest by our Readers.

The alleged Eutawville lynchers will be put on trial today, and the trial will last several days, as there are a good many witnesses to be examined. This case has excited considerable comment all over the State, and a review of it no doubt would be read with interest at this time. The so-called lynching was the assassination of Keith Korbhardt by parties unknown the 7th day of last July. The negro had been put in jail on the trivial charge of having exchanged epithets with Henry Edwards. That which was taken from the limsy structure used for keeping prisoners, and his body was found two days later in Santee river, having floated and brought to the top a heavy grate bar, which had been tied around his body.

The body gave evidence of inhuman treatment at the hands of fiends. The ears had been cut off and beat him other marks of violence to show in what manner the murderers had tried to degrade the body of their victim. Gov. Heyward's attention was directed to the crime by a letter from Mr. J. D. Wiggins, magistrate at Eutawville, who denounced the murder and begged Gov. Heyward to take some action. Accordingly Gov. Heyward requested Solicitor Hildebrand to go to Eutawville for the inquest. The Pinkerton Detective agency was also communicated with and Inspector Demalo was put on the case. The investigation resulted in the arrest, after three months, of several white men of that section.

These men were kept in custody at the penitentiary until the 17th of December, when a preliminary hearing was held at St. George, Dorchester county, Magistrate A. E. McCoy presiding. The preliminary hearing at St. George because that point is on the railroad and was accessible to Eutawville and more accessible than Monk's Corner. With one exception the prisoners were remanded to jail to await trial. "Piney" Martin was released, as he had been arrested on a warrant, issued for the robbery of Martin. The others indicated are Henry C. Edwards, who confessed and is being used as the prosecution witness, and J. W. Palmer, constable in whose custody the negro was on the night of the lynching; J. H. Palmer, policeman at Eutawville; Benny Martin, Andrew Martin and Adger Butler. The latter was released, as nothing could be proved against him.

The crime was supposed to have occurred in Berkeley county, and the accused were taken to the Berkeley county seat, Monk's Corner, where they had been lying in jail since December until brought to Orangeburg by train. When the case was called for trial at Monk's Corner in January, Solicitor Hildebrand surprised. He had had the territory surveyed, and while it is true that Eutawville is in Berkeley county, still the place at which the murder is alleged to have been committed is in Orangeburg county. The case was thus transferred to this county in which there was not so much personal feeling and interest. It is probable that the defendants' attorney will make a motion to take the case back to Berkeley county.

Henry Edwards, who turned State's evidence, and who will be one of the principal witnesses against the accused, was kept in the Penitentiary at Columbia since his arrest until last week, when he was brought to Orangeburg under guard. It seems that the authorities were afraid he would be treated with violence if sent to the Berkeley jail and imprisoned with the defendants. He was taken to the Berkeley jail and imprisoned with the defendants. He was taken to the Berkeley jail and imprisoned with the defendants. He was taken to the Berkeley jail and imprisoned with the defendants.

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WORK OF A MOB.

Chicago Strikers Beat and Force Negro Strike Breakers to

RUN FOR THEIR LIVES

Wherever Negroes Appeared It Was the Signal for Furious Assault by

Strikers and Sympathizers. One Man Killed During the Day.

Scores Wounded.

The fighting in Chicago Wednesday in the streets was more fierce than the day before. The strikers and their sympathizers attacked the non union men at every opportunity, assailing them with bricks, stones, clubs, knives and any and every other offensive weapon upon which they could lay their hands.

The fighting occurred in the heart of the business section of the city, men being shot down within 200 feet of the retail store of Marshall Field Co., or clucked nearby to deal at the corner of the Auditorium hotel, in plain view of hundreds of ladies, who were compelled to run from the mob to save their own lives.

In many instances men walking along the streets who had no active connection with the strike were assaulted by hoodlums, who beat them first and later accused them of being strike breakers. A notable instance of this kind was that of Rev. W. K. Wheeler, pastor of the Ninth Presbyterian church who while passing the corner of Desplaines and Adams streets on his way to the Pennsylvania depot, was attacked by three men, who knocked him down and beat him unmercifully until the timely arrival of the police saved him from critical injury. Mr. Wheeler managed to hold one of his assailants until the police could arrest him.

William Miles, a colored waiter, while at work in a lunch room at Adams and Sangamon streets, a half mile from any former scene of rioting during the strike, was also a victim of the strikers' fury, although he had no connection whatever with the trouble. He was accused of being a strike breaker, was pounded on the head by a brick, knocked down and trampled upon by a mob, and was removed to the hospital, where his injuries were pronounced severe.

As far as known, but one man was killed during the day. The list of injured is much greater than that which it is possible to obtain. In many cases the nonunion men swung their clubs with great effect, knocking down the strikers. Other police and men from their wagons heading into the street; in other instances, when assailed by mobs, they fired point blank into the crowds, and it is difficult to see how the members of the mob could escape many broken heads or how all the bullets fired during the day should have gone wild.

THE DEAD AND INJURED.

Charles Beard, struck on the forehead in the light near the Auditorium hotel. He died of a fractured skull at the Mercy hospital, where he had been taken.

The injured:

Bruno Germain, New York city, head cut.

Charles Moody, beat on the head with canes by strikers, condition serious.

John Blum, nonunion driver, struck in the side with a brick, one rib broken.

William Miles, colored waiter, head cut with billy, and trampled on.

Police Sergeant Barron, thrown from patrol wagon while responding to riot call, leg badly wrenched.

Martin Garry, nonunion man head badly cut by billies in the hands of strikers.

W. N. Brown, nonunion teamster, struck by a bucket of cement thrown from twelfth street of building at Adams and State street; leg broken.

Edward Edward Gampson, struck on head with a brick, severely cut.

Rev. W. K. Wheeler, beaten by strikers; face and head cut.

Henry Schultz, shot in left side by nonunion teamsters; not serious.

Daniel Cohen, nonunion man struck on head with a club.

William Burke, right hand lacerated by brick.

William Hill, head and left shoulder cut by stones.

A. B. Smith, nonunion man, face cut with a stone.

Frank Emerson, nonunion man, right hand smashed by heavy stone.

James Smith, nonunion man, struck in the back by a stone; injuries are severe.

Albert McVaine, shot in the back, not expected to live.

Lyde McDowell, shot in the left hip.

William Bass, shot in the left leg below the knee.

J. Erickson, shot in the right arm above the elbow.

Louis Jackson, colored, struck on the head with a brick at a fight at Jackson boulevard and Halsted street.

a terrible manner about the head and face. He knocked one down with a billy, and the others ran. Thinking he had killed his assailant, Utely went off in an ambulance but when it arrived the man had either recovered and gone away, or had been carried off by his companions.

A hundred colored men imported as strike breakers by the Employing Teaming Company struck today. The negroes complained that they could not protect themselves with wooden shields or canes, which were being furnished by the company. The colored men declared that the canes, however stout, could not give protection against bricks, stones or similar missiles. The men wanted revolvers. Their request was refused.

One of the liveliest disturbances of the day occurred within a block of the Auditorium hotel. Shooting was resorted to by colored nonunion men today at Harrison street and Wabash avenue. Three wagons, formerly owned by the Edwin F. Daniels Coal Company, were being driven south in Wabash avenue. At the Harrison street crossing a large crowd gathered about the drivers and the wagons. Sticks, tiling, broken bottles and other missiles striking the negroes.

One of the colored guards, named Carter, whipped out a revolver and shot at Henry Schultz, who, it is alleged, was approaching Carter. The bullet struck Schultz in the left side. He ran south in Wabash avenue for a block before he fell. The crowd thoroughly enraged at the action of the colored men quickly closed in upon the non-unionists and beat them thoroughly. A police call was sent in and seventy policemen under Inspector Patrick J. Lavin hurried to the scene and dispersed the crowd with vigor. Schultz was taken to a hospital car was arrested.

The bullet struck one of Schultz's ribs. He will recover.

The shooting caused much excitement at the Auditorium. The women became hysterical and rushed back into the hotel. For a time all traffic on Wabash avenue cable and the Indiana avenue electric car line was at a standstill.

PICTURESQUE SIGHT.

One of the picturesque sights witnessed today was a procession of 500 non-union colored teamsters going on their journey to the employments of the Teaming Company barns at Franklin street and Jackson boulevard. The negroes were led by a white man, Frank Curry, formerly a street car gripman, who became a strike breaker during the city railway strike here some months ago, and who has recently been active in labor troubles at St. Louis. Crowds followed Curry's lonely procession today but the size of the force of non-unionists was not apparent.

Accompanied by fifty policemen seemed at first to act as a deterrent of any untoward proceedings. The procession, led by Frank Curry, who was on Michigan avenue, where there was an increasing crowd of strike sympathizers, who, with yells of defiance, began throwing stones and bricks. Police Lieutenant Dillon was struck on the head. He staggered and would have fallen had not a number of the strike breakers caught and sustained him. Other police and men from their wagons heading into the street; in other instances, when assailed by mobs, they fired point blank into the crowds, and it is difficult to see how the members of the mob could escape many broken heads or how all the bullets fired during the day should have gone wild.

Thirty non-union teamsters were attacked Wednesday by a crowd of strike sympathizers at Jackson boulevard and Halsted street. All kinds of missiles were used. The non-union teamsters, armed with stout hickory clubs, attempted to fight the mob, but were being overpowered when the police arrived. William Wrathe, a white guard, was severely injured by the police, clubbing right and left, and the crowd of strikers, who were five persons were arrested. Only ten of the non-union teamsters could be found, the others having fled.

THOUSANDS ATTACK NEGROES.

Simultaneous with the shooting near the Auditorium Wednesday afternoon, another riot was in progress at Michigan avenue and Lake street, a mile north on the same boulevard.

A crowd of 3,000 negroes imported from St. Louis were being escorted from the railway depot to a lodging house. At Lake street and Michigan avenue a crowd of 3,000 persons attacked the negroes, many of whom were armed with stones, pieces of coal, black jacks, revolvers and stout hickory clubs. When persons in the crowd began to throw bricks, stones and bottles, the negroes charged repeatedly, making fierce use of the hickory. Each time, however, the crowd increased. Persons in office buildings rushed to the streets and swelled the gathering.

Caught in Chicago.

Henry G. Goll, the former assistant cashier of the First National bank of Milwaukee, was arrested in Chicago Thursday, according to the information given out by the police authorities. The capture was made by Detective Dennis Sullivan, of the Milwaukee police department. Goll was walking on 30th street in Chicago when a Milwaukee officer ran across him. It appears that Goll has been in Chicago for several days, staying at a different hotel every night. A warrant was issued for Goll's arrest at the same time the warrant was served on Frank G. Bigelow, the defaulting banker.

Tried to Kill Himself.

Tom Cox, sentenced to be hanged at Nashville, Tenn., for the murder of Edmund B. F. Dowell, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide in his cell at the county jail there Wednesday morning by taking poison. His condition is critical in the extreme and the chances are against his recovery. Cox is perhaps Tennessee's most noted criminal of recent years. The killing of Policeman Dowell was of a most sensational character and Cox's trial attracted widespread attention.

Negro Boy Killed.

Will Salter, a 9-year-old colored boy, while at work at Hannah brick yard, near Glendale, Spartanburg county, Wednesday afternoon slipped into a mud mill and his legs were cut off and his body terribly mutilated. He died Wednesday night about midnight.

A HOT TIME

In the Negro Baptist State Convention at Union Friday.

THE BLUFF CALLED

By Carroll, Who Told the Preachers That They Were Guilty of Dishonest Practices. Carroll's Life

Threatened: He Persisted in His Charges.

"I will put a bullet hole through you if you repeat your charges in this convention," was the sensational threat sent to Rev. Richard Carroll, a prominent negro educator, by a negro preacher in high circles, both of whom was in attendance on the negro Baptist State convention at Union last week.

For several months past Carroll has been orally and through newspapers making grave charges against the character of a number of negro Baptist ministers in this State, saying that some of the more prominent ones had formed a "trust" and had collected money for foreign missions, education and orphan work had been diverted into their own private purses. "The knowledge that he was at the convention to push his substantiated charges made those interested employ almost every means, including threats against his life, to have him remain silent."

However, he was undaunted, and the investigations which he demanded and helped conduct brought out facts and over 75 other ministers corroborated his statements.

A striking feature occurred in the convention when, in a wild disordered assembly, one prominent delegate demanded of Carroll to "name them!" "You are one," was the reply.

Another preacher immediately "rang up and shouted. 'Am I one, too?' evidently thinking to bluff the speaker, who calmly replied: 'Yes, you, too,' and Carroll proceeded to draw out a book in which he had the names of everyone implicated. This caused a storm of confusion and calls: 'You need not read any more!'

Carroll, who is doing good work for negro youths in Columbia and has the support of the whites, seems to have the special antipathy of many of his race, who sarcastically denounce him as "an ingrate," "the white man's friend" and "seeking to raise himself on the dead bodies of the negro race."

The whole session was a dramatic one, and the ring is larger than supposed, judging by the violent opposition against Carroll.

After a long session, the following resolutions were adopted, which, though strongly worded, are really neutral in character:

"Whereas, in the recent newspaper articles under the signature of Rev. R. Carroll, commented upon in and out of the State, the impression has been made that the negro Baptist ministers in South Carolina are venal and generally dishonest; and whereas, the public recognition given by Rev. R. Carroll, coupled with the gravity of the charges, are calculated to do untold harm to the ministry and check any present looking toward securing aid and sympathy from those whose aid and sympathy should be given, be it

Resolved, That it may be true and fully admitted that there are among us, as among all other peoples and Christian organizations, some irregularities, but it is the exception rather than the rule. While we fully deplore and condemn the irregularities among the few, we, in convention assembled, most emphatically deny that such condition referred to herein above obtains among the great majority of our ministers and churches. Be it further

Resolved, That the Baptist ministry of South Carolina, in character, in integrity and moral uprightness, compare favorably with the ministers everywhere."

The sentiment of the majority of delegates, including Dodd and Jenkins, editors who had violently opposed Carroll, seems to be that it is best to have corruption exposed and remedied.—The State.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Why Whiskey for Gaffney Could Not Be Unloaded in Time.

It seems that the good people of Gaffney are so much whiskey after all, and that a cart and team, which had been in the city a short time ago to the effect that the express messenger did not have time to deliver all the whiskey consigned to Gaffney and had to carry some of it on to Spartanburg and return it to Gaffney the next day, was making the following explanation of the story, which puts a different phase on it altogether: "A Ledger representative called upon Mr. Fisher, the local express agent, and asked him about the truth of the article. Mr. Fisher said that there was a total of fourteen packages for Gaffney; that on account of a large amount of other express, such as fish, cabbage, etc., they did not have time to handle the entire fourteen packages of whiskey, and that not more than eight packages were carried by. We make no concealment of the fact that whiskey comes to Gaffney. It does come, and more than we would like to see come, but it is manifestly unfair to try to leave the impression that the present state of affairs is not an improvement over the old system. Certainly the consumption of whiskey in this county has been reduced—and that materially—and that is what we were aiming at. Our pro-dispersion friends, however, take every opportunity to have it appear that the effort to reduce the consumption of whiskey is a failure. Such is not the case, and if they would be fair they would not try to pervert the facts."

GREEN GOODS MAN

Caught in the Act of Swindling a Gentleman from Texas.

When Reuben With Roll Arrived the Clerk of Astor House Scented

Game and Notified Police.

They caught a green goods man red-handed in the Astor house. His name is Nelly Galvin, and the authorities at police headquarters in New York City say he is an all-around crook and old-time pickpocket whose picture has been in the rogues' gallery for years. The "come on" was taken and is now locked up at headquarters. He is Elmer Klahr, part owner of a saloon in Higgins, Lipscomb county, Tex., and was lured here by the usual circular.

According to Klahr's story he got here on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and, in keeping with the directions given to him in his correspondence with the gang, went to the Astor house. He was taken in tow by the swindlers, and that night they showed him the lights. They also told him how lucky he was. He let in on the ground floor in the deal they were about to put through with him, and made arrangements to show him samples of the "counterfeit" money in the morning.

When Klahr came down from his room he went to the desk and deposited his roll of money and awaited the hotel people suspected at once that he was a "come-on," and notified the postal officials and police headquarters, in accordance with arrangements that had been made several days ago when a stranger was received, of all his cash in the hotel by the gang of which Galvin is the reputed chief.

Klahr, it seems, was taken to Brooklyn, where some good money was shown to him as a sample of the mythical counterfeits. He was satisfied with the looks of the good money, and he made a cash payment of \$50 to his partner. Then he went back to the Astor house and awaited the coming of Galvin to complete the transaction, first getting his roll from the clerk.

The postal inspectors and McConnell secreted themselves in a room directly across the hall from Klahr's and took turns peeping in. In a little while Galvin came up and waited for the coming of Galvin to complete the transaction, first getting his roll from the clerk.

When Galvin was searched the \$465 in cash was found in his pocket. Klahr admitted that he had just paid over the money. He said \$450 of it was for the balance due on purchase of the \$3,000 worth of "long green," which was to be sent to him at his home, and the remaining \$15 for the expenses incurred by the gang in showing him the town.

MEETS HER ALIVE.

Goos to Bury Long Lost Sister Who Is Not Dead.

The New York American says a drama in which one of the principals was confronted by the living form of a sister whose body he supposed was in a hearse he was following to a cemetery, occurred Tuesday at the Jersey City terminal of the Barclay street ferry.

Conrad Ritter, of No. 21 Liberty street, East New Durham, N. J., was informed a few days ago that the body of his sister Mary had been interred in a pauper's grave after she had died, on April 3d, of self-inflicted injuries in St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken. Ritter, who has been missing from home since March 24.

Ritter investigated and found that a woman answering the description of his sister had committed suicide and had been buried in the Hudson County Catholic Cemetery in Jersey City. He found the body exhumed and arranged for its interment in Calvary Cemetery, in Queens County.